

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 3rd August 1901.

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1902-1903

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART 2)

ATTACHMENT 1: THE JOURNAL OF THE

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

2052. *The Bengalee*, in a long article reviewing the progress made by Japan as nation and a Power among the nations, says that the greatness of Japan commenced from the time when the sturdy independence of the people revolted against the military rule of the Sheogan and the spiritual rule of the Mikado. It proposes to discuss in another issue the means by which the Japanese were able to complete the great revolution, and states that there is a growing feeling among the people of India that their salvation depends upon their successfully following in the footsteps of Japan.

BENGALÉE,
27th July 1901.

2053. *The Bengalee*, in a leading article on Russia and Tibet draws attention to the embassy which has been sent to the Czar with the ostensible purpose of securing privileges for Buddhists in the Russian Empire. It views with suspicion this sudden display of interest, and sees in it in a new garb, the old Russian policy of interference the Llama having presumably taken the initiative at the instance of Russian officers.

BENGALÉE,
31st July 1901.

The military clique is all powerful in the Russian Court, and though the Czar is an omnipotent ruler, he cannot disregard the traditions of an ancient policy, or ignore those powerful nobles who are his councillors. Russia's hold on Manchuria was only released by the vigorous protest of Japan—a new and rising country.

With other European nations the missionary is the pioneer of conquest. He goes to preach the gospel, but introduces the sword of dissension, with the result that war follows and conquest is inevitable. But with Russia science is found a better pretext than religion, and the pioneers of Russian science are followed by the pioneers of Russian conquest.

2054. After repeating several of the rumours current in Russia and elsewhere, regarding the object of the supposed mission of the Dalai Llama to the Czar, the *Bengalee* says:—

BENGALÉE,
1st Aug. 1901.

“It will be evident that it is difficult to reconcile the mass of conflicting statements, each claiming high authority, as to significance of the mission. But the fact remains that all this is due to mutual jealousy and suspicion. “Early and provident fear,” it is true, “is the mother of safety;” but the fear is apt to be morbid if we conjure up a giant where not even a flea exists. In Europe, with all her vaunted civilisation and boasted humanity, the time is far distant yet—if it will ever come—when, as the poet has dreamt,—

“The war-drum throbbed no longer,
And the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man,
The Federation of the world.”

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a).—Police.

2055. The following paragraph is taken from the *Bengalee*:—

BENGALÉE,
26th July 1901.

Dacoity in the 24-Parganas. “Dacoity seems to be the order of the day in the 24-Parganas. All on a sudden there has been a violent recrudescence of crime. There have been three dacoities within as many weeks—one at Chandanpukur, one at Rohra, and the third near Ariadaha. Two of these dacoities, we are told, occurred on a Saturday. We strongly suspect that the mill-hands have something to do with them; and the fact that on two occasions a Saturday was selected for the purpose, supports this view. In any case we appeal to the District authorities to be on the alert. Something like a feeling of panic has seized the community.”

2056. The *Bengalee* appeals to the Inspector-General of Police to take into consideration the case of the ministerial officers of the Police Department. The lot of ministerial officers generally, is hard, and harder still is the lot of those employed in the Police offices in Bengal. Their prospects are most gloomy, their chances to promotion the most scanty. Formerly,

BENGALÉE,
26th July 1901.

The ministerial establishments
in Police offices.

Police Head-clerks could aspire to Inspectorships, and Muharrirs to Sub-Inspectorships, and in some instances to higher offices still. "Cases are extant where Head-clerks have been made District Superintendents, nay, Deputy Magistrates. The Head-clerk in a District Police office is entrusted with the same amount of responsible and onerous work as his brother in the Collectorate or the Magistracy, yet as regards pay and prospects, the two Head-clerks differ wide as the poles asunder. A more flagrant case of injustice it is difficult to instance."

The *Bengalee* understands that the Police ministerial officers throughout Bengal have approached Mr. Bright, the present Inspector-General, with a memorial setting forth their grievances and praying for relief, and trusts that Mr. Bright with his keen sense of justice and fair play will do his best to ameliorate their condition and redress their grievances.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th July 1901.

2057. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* Bhadreswar correspondent hears that it has been reported to the authorities that the

Kabulis at Bhadreswar.

Kabuli nuisance is a myth, and that the meeting held on the 30th ultimo (*vide* paragraph 1952), was attended only by a class of people who owe money to the Kabulis. "It can hardly be believed that anyone would dare place such an absolutely false report before the authorities."

The meeting was convened on the written requisition of 72 persons, and was attended by the leading merchants and gentry of the place.

It has also been reported that the persons who left the place and are now living in French territory, moved only to evade payments to the Kabulis. The Bhadreswar public is prepared to prove that most of them were compelled to leave the town owing to oppression and outrages committed on them by the Kabulis.

NOTE.—*Vide* Mr. Castle's report, paragraph 1667 of S. B. Abstract.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th July 1901.

2058. In a later issue, the same correspondent reports that the Bhadreswar Rate-payers' Association have collected facts in connection with 12 cases of oppression by

Ibid.

Kabulis, of which he supplies the details, and hopes that either the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Officer of Serampore will hold the enquiry into the cases.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1901.

2059. A correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contributes a lengthy indictment of the Patna Police in connection with a case of double murder, of which he gives the following version:—On the 11th and 16th May

Allegations against the Patna Police.

last, respectively, a petition was presented to the District Superintendent and District Magistrate of Patna by one Dhanakdhari Singh, of Phulwari, affirming that the local Sub-Inspector, Inayat Ali, afforded him and his faction no protection against the oppression of their zamindars, from whom they were anticipating violence. On the 26th idem, before any action could be taken on these petitions, Dhanukdari's brother, Raghunath Singh, was attacked by some people on the public road between Beyur and Phulwari. He brought the assault to the notice of the police in a petition, in which he prayed for the removal of Sub-Inspector Inayat Ali, and the location of special police for the protection of himself and party. No action on this petition also appears to have been taken, with the result that four days later, that is, on the 30th idem, the petitioner and a servant were killed and another man seriously wounded in broad daylight by the very men who committed the assault on the 26th.

It is alleged that, notwithstanding repeated applications to have the enquiry into these murders conducted by the District Superintendent, the local Sub-Inspector, Mr. Ryland's Osman Ali, was left to do what he liked in the investigation, and although all the accused were present in the village, he arrested only six of them, and the District Superintendent the same afternoon arrested six more.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th and 29th July
1901.

(b).—*Working of the Courts.*

2060. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in its issues of the 27th and 29th contain long articles of protest against the action of the authorities in the Patna Muharram Riot case.

The Patna Muharram Riot.

The case for the prosecution, says the *Patrika*, is that the police were attacked in the performance of their duties; the case for the defence is that

the citizens were enjoying an entertainment and performing a sacred duty. In the midst of their festivities they were assaulted, arrested, and finally sent to jail.

The defendants, it contends, were unable, on account of the crowd, to obey the orders of the police to move on. This led the police to be peremptory, and their stern attitude threw the undisciplined mob into utter confusion. A *badmash* at the back hurled a brick and ran away, whereupon the police got infuriated and attacked the mob. It was a case of the police, and in Court it was proved by police evidence.

When Mr. Boylan was struck by the brick, the police were bound to disperse the crowd and arrest some offenders. They did so, and they are interested for their very existence to swear to the guilt of the men they arrested.

The City Magistrate was a local official and practically a prosecutor himself. He was naturally interested. The public therefore do not consider the prisoners had a fair trial.

"Bitter experience should teach the authorities that the policy that they have adopted in dealing with Hindu and Mussalman gatherings is faulty, and they should now try another, that is to say, a more sensible one."

The writer then goes on to criticise the evidence, trying to show that the statements of the Inspector and other police officials do not agree with Mr. Boylan's, and argues that it is not proved who threw the brick that hit the Assistant District Superintendent of Police—whether a processionist, a constable, or a *budmash*.

The statement that the crowd behaved riotously and threw stones and bricks is discredited on the ground that, with the exception of Mr. Boylan, nobody of the police or the crowd received any serious injury.

NOTE—In its earlier accounts of the affair the *Patrika* reported that several people were killed see paragraph 1466.

2061. Referring to the case in which two boys, Bhatara and Narain,

The Dinapore Liquor Case.

were sentenced to imprisonment for showing Private Pollock the way to the Dinapore liquor shop, but were subsequently acquitted by the High Court, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "This is the disgraceful manner that criminal justice is sometimes administered in India. Does Sir John Woodburn take notice of such ridiculous abuse of law and authority? His Honour should do it; for His Honour is responsible to God for the protection of the people under his charge."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
29th July 1901.

2062. The *Hindoo Patriot* says it is now almost certain that the numerical

Additional Judges for the High Court.

strength of the High Court Judges is to be increased by one Barrister Judge. It is feared that this increase will not meet the requirements of the Court or fully bring up the arrears that have accumulated. The Chamber of Commerce has shown that if fresh suits were not instituted, it would take nearly three years to bring up the arrears, so the addition of one Judge will hardly be sufficient to keep the current work going. The *Patriot* is of opinion that at least two new Judges are required. It is also strongly in favour of the appointments being given to members of the local bar.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th July 1901.

2063. The following is taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—

Mr. Twidle, Magistrate of Rajshahi.

"This is what our Rajshahi correspondent says:—Our District Magistrate, Mr. Twidle, of Chapra fame, has made it a point not to try a case until all the accused persons present themselves before the Court to take their trial. When among a batch of accused persons, a few only make their appearance in Court, they are generally sent to *hajut* and bail is, as a rule, not granted until the rest put in appearance.' It is quite possible that the Magistrate is within his rights when he acts in the above manner; but the law should not only be administered, but it should be administered without creating terror and unnecessary hardship. But is the procedure legally correct which empowers a Magistrate to send a batch of accused to *hajut* for the non-appearance of their co-defendants? Why should they be made to suffer for the faults of others? The people of Rajshahi should move in the matter if the allegation of our correspondent is true."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1901.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
27th July 1901.

(c).—*Jails.*
2064. With reference to the explanation given by the authorities for the high mortality in the Faridpur jail, the Madaripore correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "The jail authorities may attribute this abnormal mortality to any cause, and the Government may accept their explanation; but all the same, I must say that the general belief which obtains here is that this mortality is due to unsympathetic treatment and insufficient food given to the inmates of the jails." The correspondent then complains that recently a lunatic who was placed in the jail for observation died from the effects of a kick given him by a warder. The warder was acquitted on the ground that the man had an enlarged spleen, nevertheless the incident proves that the inmates of jails are subjected to brutal treatment.

Complaint is also made of the delays that occur in giving effect to release warrants.

BENGALIEE,
1st July 1901.

(d).—*Education.*
2065. The *Bengalee* thinks that an enquiry into the cause of the recent failures in the B. A. examination, such as that proposed by Dr. Ashutosh Mukerji, is urgently called for, and trusts that no attempt will be made by anybody to whitewash the University or to justify proceedings which really constitute a grave menace to the interests of high education.

While in Bombay 70 per cent. of the candidates pass the B. A., in Calcutta 70 per cent. fail. It is a matter of complaint with Anglo-Indian Journalists that the Bengali is unsurpassed at passing examinations. Why then should the Parsee and the Mahratta be ahead of him in the B. A., unless there is something in the character of the test enforced at Calcutta to account for it?

BEHAR HERALD,
27th July 1901.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*
2066. The following paragraph appears in the *Behar Herald* :—
"We have on several occasions invited the attention of the Patna Municipality to the nuisance caused by throwing the filth of the drains over the roads and plastering the whole street with the obnoxious and unhealthy substance. This action of the Municipality was some time ago condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner; still the persistence of the Municipality in thus creating unhealthiness is certainly objectionable."

BENGALIEE,
29th July 1901.

2067. The *Bengalee* devotes a column and-a-half to the subject of the Collector's resignation, in the course of which it remarks that it is pained and surprised to see a man like Mr. Bolton make the speech that he did, containing the incorrect statement that the Collector no longer remained liable for damages which the Corporation might have to pay for illegal seizures.

It then proceeds to point out the unfairness of the existing arrangement, by which it is sought to fasten on the Collector the responsibility for the neglect of the men of his department, especially as none of his predecessors were under any such liability.

INDIAN NATION,
29th July 1901.

2068. The following paragraph appears in the *Indian Nation* :—
"The legal views of the Corporation it is not always possible for ordinary people to fathom. The late Collector and Joint Collector have been treated as servants of the Corporation, though they were only contractors paid by commission, and have been granted pensions. We hope when the matter comes up before a general meeting some information will be vouchsafed to the public. We wish the General Committee had consulted some leading lawyer before coming to a decision."

INDIAN NATION,
29th July 1901.

2069. The *Indian Nation* comments as follows on the election of Babu Joy Gobindo Law to the Bengal Council :—
"It is open to men of democratic views to say that the Corporation, constituted as it now is, could only elect men that the Government would have deemed fit for nomination. Both the candidates were proposed by nominated

members of the Corporation, and the successful candidate is himself a nominated Commissioner. This is what self-government and the elective system in Calcutta have come to. This is how the rate-payers of Calcutta are represented on the Corporation, and ultimately on the Local Council. The time has come when the right of election to the Bengal Council should be taken away from the Corporation and vested in rate-payers of particular qualifications."

2070. It is not unoften the case, says the *Bengalee*, that a riparian municipality in the neighbourhood of a mill is really a

Riparian Municipalities and the Naihati Municipality.

mill municipality, in which the European Manager of the Mill is the Chairman and his European Assistant is the Vice-Chairman, while the members of the Board are composed of mill contractors and mill clerks. While it is prepared to admit that much good is done by a European Chairman of a rural municipality, it objects to the swamping altogether of all local influence by mill officials, and the conversion of every riparian municipality into a department of a mill office.

Such, it proceeds to say, is the case in regard to the Naihati Municipality. Its Chairman, Mr. C. R. Orr, the Manager of the Gouripur Mills, proceeded on leave for three months in March last, and was succeeded by Mr. George Robertson, also a mill gentleman. Mr. Orr not having returned as yet, the local rate-payers have elected as Chairman Babu Barada Kanta Mitter, the present Vice-Chairman, of whom the *Bengalee* speaks in high praise. It hopes that the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas will recommend the Babu's appointment, if only to show that Government does not mean to keep these appointments as close preserves for European mill officials.

BENGALIAN,
30th July 1901.

(g).—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

2071. The *Bengalee* complains of what it calls "an extraordinary order"

An unnecessary and mischievous order.

issued to Station Masters of the E. I. Railway, forbidding them on pain of fine to detain passenger trains even for a minute longer than the time allotted. "The result of this will be that Station Masters will hurry on passengers, many of whom are women or old and infirm people, to the risk of their lives."

"The Railway authorities might sensibly cut down some of the stoppages at the stations which run to 20 and 25 minutes, and not fine Station Masters for detaining a train one minute longer than the allotted time. The order is unnecessary and mischievous, and should be promptly recalled."

BENGALIAN,
27th July 1901.

(h).—*General.*

2072. With reference to this subject the *Bengalee* says: "Future historians

Natives of India and the Military Service.

will regard this beneficent departure in the time-honoured policy of the British Government in India as the soundest stroke of political wisdom. It will do more than anything else that we can think of, to stimulate the gratitude and cement the loyalty of the Princely houses of India. This is the first serious attempt made to reduce a sham to a reality."

The writer thinks it may be premature to talk of an expansion of the scheme, but would remind Lord Curzon that many of the most gifted men associated with the Government of the country, have from time to time insisted upon the desirability of throwing open the commissioned ranks of the Army to the natives of the country upon a scale much wider than what is now proposed.

"Behind the princes and the great nobles are the masses of the people, comprising races imbued with strong military instincts, and furnishing the finest soldiery to the army of the Empire. The contentment of the people is as necessary for the safety and prosperity of the Empire as the contentment of the princes and nobles. For them, too, an honourable career should be found in the army. They should not be exposed to the degradation of serving in the subordinate ranks, despite merit and long and faithful service."

2073. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* sketches the outlines of the scheme of the proposed Imperial Cadet Corps, and concludes with the following observations:—

"The maintenance of a huge foreign army is one of the main causes of repeated famines in India. Not only would have these famines disappeared if,

BENGALIAN,
26th July 1901.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1901.

say, thirty thousand British troops had been sent back to England and replaced by the troops of Indian States and the cadets of good Indian families admitted to the higher office of the Army, but the loyalty of the whole Indian nation would have stood upon a solid basis, and the fear of external aggression and internal revolt would have been removed for ever. Let us trust that the seed of military progress of the Indian Princes and people sown by Lord Curzon will in due course grow into a big *bur* tree and satisfy their highest aspirations."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1901.

2074. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to a case in which the Magistrate of Midnapore unsuccessfully moved the High Court for the enhancement of a sentence of a fine of Rs. 15 passed by an Honorary Magistrate under the Salt Act on some men for the theft of salt scrapings. The Magistrate's view is said to be that a case in which the Government is interested should never be tried by any other than a paid servant of the Government—a view which, in the *Patrika's* opinion, clearly indicates his unfitness to dispense justice, as it would appear to show that the Government and the people are hostile parties—a libel on the Government which exists solely to serve the people.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th July 1901.

2075. Adverting to the same case, the *Indian Empire* wishes to know, why, if Government shares Mr. Samman's opinion, it appoints Honorary Magistrates at all if it has no confidence in them. Is it for the purpose of trying only nuisance cases and thus save the stipendiaries time and trouble?

BENGALÉE,
1st Aug. 1901.

2076. The *Bengalée* considers the fact that 27,000 men of the Indian Army are now on Imperial duty outside India, is proof that the Indian tax-payer is required to maintain a much larger army than he wants. The Indian is not so insane as to ask the Government to leave the country so inefficiently protected as to encourage external aggression, but he rightly asks that his burden should not be made heavier than it ought to be, and that he should not be required to pay for services which benefit others than himself.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1901.

2077. Again, on the subject of the Patna Muharram Riot, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "The only person who suffered was a young Englishman," and asks why Englishmen are sent to deal with such affairs. It is usually the low constables who commence such riots, and the presence of a European often encourages these subordinates to create a disturbance. Riots of this kind are generally due to want of tact on the part of the police, who are there to help and not to harass. The police give orders to move on, when it is quite impossible for the processionists to obey the order. If the Patna Muharram procession had been in charge of an Indian officer, it is probable no riot would have occurred. The *Patrika* further complains bitterly of the severity of the punishment, for which the Magistrate has not been able to show any reason.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th June 1901.

2078. The *Indian Mirror* has the following remarks on the proposed Bill:—

The Bombay Land Revenue Bill. "Everyone outside the Government clique is disgusted at the measure.....The Bombay Land Revenue system is rotten to the core. A late official enquiry has demonstrated that the revenue officials exercised infinite oppression during the stress and starvation of the famine years. But now is not only revenue to be exacted from perishing peasants, but even their hereditary lands are to be confiscated by the State. This is yet another form of famine relief!"

BENGALÉE,
30th July 1901.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.
2079. The *Bengalée* learns with some degree of surprise that Mr. J. N. Roy, Barrister-at-Law, Counsel for the Bara Thakur of Tippera, has been arrested at Agartola by order of the Tippera Durbar. Mr. J. N. Roy had been to Agartola to receive instructions from the Bara Thakur to prepare his memorial to the Government in reply to that of the Raja of Tippera. The arrest of a member of the English bar in Native territory under the orders of a Native Raja is perhaps without precedent, and will excite curiosity and surprise.

The *Bengalee* understands that Mr. Roy had with him the papers of the Bara Thakur.

2080. The same paper invites the attention of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor to the action of the Raja of Tippera, who arrested Mr. J. N. Roy, and wishes to know the

BENGALKE,
31st July 1901.

A sensational incident.

offence which led to the violation of the personal liberty of a British subject. Mr Roy has been released, but the matter needs careful sifting.

2081. The following are the *Hindoo Patriot's* comments on the incident:—

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st August 1901.

Ibid.

"Though Mr. J. N. Roy has been released, still his arrest and detention require a thorough investigation and the Tippera Durbar should be called upon to explain the circumstances that led to the arrest of this member of the Calcutta Bar, who went there on professional business. If there be any State reason or political consideration for such an arrest it must be so said, and even if it had been made under those circumstances, the Tippera Raj is bound to offer an explanation because a British subject had been arrested. We hope the Tippera Durbar will publish at an early date the full particulars of this unfortunate incident and thereby allay the public feeling on the subject."

2082. On the subject of the arrest by the Hill Tippera authorities of

BENGALKE,
2nd Aug. 1901.

Ibid.

Mr. J. N. Roy, a Calcutta Barrister, the *Bengalee* says: "Mr. Roy was arrested with a view to deportation from the Raja's territory. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, we have no hesitation in saying that the Raja acted illegally and in clear defiance of all considerations of justice and equity. No Native Prince can deport a British subject from his territory without the consent and approval of the Political Agent." If Mr. Roy was arrested only with a view to deportation, why, asks the *Bengalee*, was he kept under an armed guard from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M., and then released. The Raja appears to have been guilty of illegal confinement, for which there was not a shadow of justification, at the same time offering a public affront to the Bara Thakur. It is questioned whether the rulers who could act in this manner are fit to be left in unfettered charge of the State.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

2083. The following paragraph appears in the *Bengalee*:—

Distress in North Sylhet.

Some time ago it was reported that, owing to the prevailing distress in North Sylhet, a Muhammadan villager had killed his own child, being unable to bear the sight of her dying of starvation. On being hauled up before the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the man made the following confession:—

BENGALKE,
30th July 1901.

Question.—What do you want to say?

Answer.—I cannot earn a living. For this reason I have been very uneasy these four days, and so I killed my own child. I did it this afternoon. I gave her a cut across her neck and another on her side. My girl was a year and-a-half old. I struck her inside my house. My *mirasdars* are Sarafat Ali ten annas, Hasan Ali four annas, and Jagat Babu two annas. Two days I went to Sarafat Ali and told him—"I get nothing to eat. Give me some food." He said "I have no food myself, how can I give you?" I have a wife, a son and a daughter. The son is older than the girl. My earnings do not suffice for our daily bread. Starvation has caused me great mental uneasiness. The girl was always asking for rice, and so I killed her. I was resting on the handle of a *dao* with which I killed her. No one was present. After killing her, I was about to apply the *dao* to my own throat, when my wife came and interfered. My mother and sister also came and interfered.

Comments upon the above would be superfluous.

2084. Commenting on the recently expressed opinion of Sir A. P.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Aug. 1901.

The cause of the poverty of the Indian raiyat.

MacDonnell, that the poverty of the Indian raiyat was due to (1) climate; (2) indebtedness, owing to reckless expenditure at festivals, and the high rate of interest; (3) the minute subdivision of holdings; (4) the unwillingness of the people to move to fresh lands, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is astounded to find such an experienced statesman assign the poverty of the raiyat to causes which are untenable on the face of them.

The climate of India is no more precarious than that of Canada, where famine is never heard of. The Indian cultivator has no festival at which he can indulge in reckless expenditure. "He toils from morning to evening without a single holiday throughout the year." The money he spends on marriages is only transferred from his own pocket to that of his neighbour. If he borrows money, it is to meet the inexorable demands of the State. If the land is over crowded, it is because the Government has robbed the people of all their old industries. "As to the unwillingness of the raiyats to emigrate elsewhere, the manner in which the coolies as a rule are treated in tea and other gardens is not likely to tempt people to leave their homes and go from the frying pan into the fire."

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th July 1901.

2085. Pondering over Mr. Pennell's dismissal by two such kind-hearted Englishmen as Lord Curzon and Sir John Woodburn, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is forced to take it

Mr. Pennell's dismissal. for granted that the dismissal, according to them, was necessary. Yet what a commentary is afforded by the feeling of regret that is universally felt for Mr. Pennell! How comes it that the people should love a man dismissed by the Government? And how is it that the Government should dismiss the only man loved and respected by the people?

EAST,
27th July 1901.

2086. The following paragraph appears in the *Dacca paper*. The *East*:—

A false statement.

A statement to the effect that our Divisional Commissioner ordered non-sanction of grant-in-aid to such primary schools as have no Muhammadan students in the roll, being at first published by a Calcutta Bengali weekly went round many a native newspaper. We are sorry that such a false statement against the conduct of a high official of Mr. Savage's position got circulated by our contemporaries. This is why our statements as native journalists are not attended to by the authorities, who have on this account got already quite disgusted with the native newspapers generally. We can better serve our country's cause by being strictly on our guard in making such statements in regard to the doings of the authorities as are based upon stern facts, than by circulating with a light heart what goes against them.

BEHAR NEWS,
22nd July 1901.

2087. The *Behar Herald* reports that an influential meeting was recently held at Bhagalpur, under the presidency of the Maharaja of Gidhour, to discuss the feasibility of giving effect to a suggestion which is said to have

The Landholders' Associations of Bihar.

been made by the Lieutenant-Governor to amalgamate the Bihar and Bhagalpur Landholders' Associations. The President was in favour of the proposal, but the Maharaja of Sonbursa opposed it, pointing out that such a union was impossible, and that one Association could not look after the interests of zamindars all over Bihar. It was, however, resolved that the question be held over for the consideration of a Sub-Committee who, in consultation with the Bihar Landholders' Association, would devise a scheme of amalgamation or co-operation in all matters of importance. This Committee will begin its sitting in August.

BEHAR HERALD,
27th July 1901.

2088. The following is taken from the *Behar Herald*:—

Assault by a Eurasian.

"Babu Brojendra Kumar Biswas, a pleader of the Bhagalpur Bar, was, it is alleged, assaulted by a Eurasian—one O'Connor, of Jamalpur—at the Bhagalpur railway station. Brojendro Babu, it is reported, desired to put his wife into a compartment occupied by Mrs. O'Connor. The result was a row and assault. A plaint has been filed by Brojendro Babu suing for damages against O'Connor. The case excites much attention at Bhagalpur."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th July 1901.

Ibid.

2089. Commenting on the foregoing, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: We have no desire and no right to enter into the merits of the case, for it is *sub-judice*. But generally speaking the complaint is getting very general that many belonging to the Eurasian community are disposed to be insolent. We implore the leaders of that community to take this simple fact into their consideration, which is, that neither the Government nor the Indians will permit them to assume an attitude of haughtiness towards the natives of the soil. If they have received some consideration from the Government of Lord Curzon, they will lose all that they

have gained if they take advantage of their European parentage to maltreat the people of this country. It is the unruly members of the European community who by their unsympathetic treatment of the Indians make the British Government unpopular. Let not the Eurasians join them in this unholy work.

2090. The following extract is taken from the *Indian Mirror*:—

Education in Japan for Indians. "We give the following particulars for Indian students intending to proceed to Japan for education:—

INDIAN MIRROR,
28th July 1901.

As the lectures in Colleges and schools in Japan are delivered both in Japanese and English languages, the Indian students ought to pick up a knowledge of Japanese, which will take them about a year to do. Boarding and other expenses required for Indian students will not exceed Rs. 50 per month. Second and third-class steamer fares from Bombay to Japan are Rs. 196 and Rs. 94 respectively. The proper time for students to leave India for Japan is the end of July."

2091. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* referring to Dr. Welldon's recent speech, does not think that the idea of the Bishop of giving the Indians Christianity for the loss of their liberty

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th July 1901.

Bishop Welldon. is anything new. Columbus offered to extend the Kingdom of Christ if Christ would be pleased to extend the Kingdom of his Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella. Sir Charles Elliott said the same thing as the Bishop. Christian Generals in the field of battle pray in a similar strain, and, lastly, points out the writer, "Even the robbers in India, we mean the professional classes, have their *pujas* for their success. Before proceeding to invade a house, they offer *puja* to the Goddess, promising her a goat and other offerings if they succeed in securing a large booty." The Bishop is recommended to forget that he is an Englishman and give up his interests in extending his Sovereign's Kingdom. Let him only remember that he is the servant of Christ, and it is his master's kingdom that he is interested in expanding.

2092. The following is taken from the *Indian Mirror* of the 1st August:—

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Aug. 1901.

The grant to Lord Roberts. "At the King-Emperor's recommendation, the Houses of Parliament are about to vote 'a hundred thousand pounds to Lord Roberts for his eminent services,' and as 'a signal mark of favour.' Of course, the 'eminent services' were rendered in South Africa and the 'signal mark of favour' follows as a necessary corollary. But Lord Roberts returned home from South Africa a year ago. The end of the war is not yet, and the favour is singularly ill timed—ill-deserved, we were almost going to say."

2093. In quoting Sir Anthony MacDonnell's speech on Bishop Welldon's remarks regarding Christian education and loyalty in India, the *Indian Mirror* declares that it always

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Aug. 1901.

refused to credit the announcement of the *Sanjibani* (supported by the text of an alleged Government circular) that the Government was about to force the study of the Bible in all Indian colleges and schools, and now Sir Anthony's speech has proved that it was merely a legend. "Sir Anthony MacDonnell has rendered a great public service—this time of national character and importance. It is, as it were, as if India's religious Magna Charta had been renewed."

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENERAL
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 3rd August 1901.

F. C. DALY,
Asst. to Insp.-General of Police, L.P.

